

TERMS:
\$3 A YEAR, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.
THE GAZETTE is a permanently established list of subscribers. Its circulation in the counties of Hamilton, Hawkins, Cocke, Jefferson, Grainger and Claiborne is more general than any other paper-making it the best advertising medium in Upper East Tennessee.

THE MORRISTOWN GAZETTE.

By JOHN E. HELMS.
MORRISTOWN, TENN., MAY 27, 1874.
VOLUME 8—No. 12.

ADVERTISING RATES.
One square, (ten lines, or less,) for first insertion One Dollar, each subsequent insertion Fifty cents. A liberal discount from the above rate will be made to yearly advertisers.
Circulars of over ten lines will be charged as advertisements.
All bills due on first insertion of advertisement, unless otherwise contracted for.
All announcements of candidates must be paid for in advance.
Jon Wozz must be paid for on delivery.

New Advertisements.
A. D. J. LEWIS.
Lewis & Jackson,
No. 22, Gay St., Knoxville, Tenn.
DEALERS IN

**BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
Trunks, Umbrellas, and Furs,
GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS,
LADIES' HATS, &c., &c.**

**R. VESTAL,
Clothing House.**

**Men's, Youths' and Boys'
Clothing**

of Every Description.

**GREAT INDUCEMENTS
—TO—
Merchants!**

**A SPECIAL
JOBBER DEPARTMENT,
FOR THE TRADE,**

to which particular attention is given.
Four doors North of H. & Payne & Co.,
GAY STREET, KNOXVILLE, TENN.
mar 16/74

Beard, McNitt & Beards,
SUCCESSORS TO GAINES BROS., & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
**CLOTHING,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
AND MERCHANT TAILORS.**
Knoxville, Tennessee.
v7-23.

Professional Cards.

DENTISTRY. DENTISTRY.
THOS. J. SPECK, D. D. S.
OFFICES:
Rogersville, Tenn., from 1st to 10th of each month.
Morristown, from 10th to last of each month.

TERMS—Cash or its equivalent

DOCTOR
Frank A. Ramsey,
50 LAMAR HOUSE,
Knoxville, - - - Tennessee.

T. T. CARSON,

DENTIST.
Having permanently located in Morristown, respectfully offers his services. Also public satisfaction guaranteed. Terms Liberal.
Office over Thomas's Book Store, [dec 1]

G. T. MAGEE,
Surgeon and Physician,
MORRISTOWN, TENN.

Will give special attention to the
TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF WOMEN.

WILL S. DICKSON,
Attorney at Law,
MORRISTOWN, TENN.

Will practice in all the courts of East Tennessee, where the law will justify. Prompt attention will be given to collections.

JAMES P. EVANS,
Attorney at Law,
MORRISTOWN, TENN.

Will practice in all the courts of East Tennessee, where the law will justify. Prompt attention will be given to collections.

A. H. PETTIBONE,
Attorney at Law,
GREENEVILLE, TENN.

Will practice in all the courts of East Tennessee, where the law will justify. Prompt attention will be given to collections.

Hotel Cards.

Turley House,
(OPPOSITE THE DEPOT).

Morristown, Tenn.

T. C. Cain, Proprietor.

THE TURLEY HOUSE IS "FIRST CLASS" in all appointments, with large, comfortable and well-furnished rooms, while the Table is supplied with the best fare of the country.
A well-stocked "LIVERY STABLE" is kept in connection with the Turley House. [Jan 1]

New Advertisements.
BEN. F. MITCHELL,
CARPENTER & BUILDER,
Morristown, Tenn.

PROPOSES to the citizens of this community to contract for the work of every description of buildings, upon the most favorable terms. Parties who contemplate the erection of houses, would do well to call on him. He is prepared to furnish all the necessary material for buildings, upon such terms that cannot fail to be to the advantage of the person building. Those who doubt this, can be satisfied of its truth by consulting the undersigned.
[dec 15]

H. H. CROWDER,
Silversmith and Jeweler,
MORRISTOWN, TENN.

Shop in the Store of L. P. & E. Speck.

HAVING PERMANENTLY

located in Morristown to conduct a general silversmithing and watch-repairing business. He would respectfully solicit a patronage from the public. Watches, Clocks and all kinds of jewelry repaired promptly, at reasonable prices, and satisfaction guaranteed in every respect.

MARBLE WORKS!!

I am prepared to get up the most beautiful

Monuments, Tombs, Head & Foot Stones as cheap and with as good taste as any establishment would respectfully solicit a patronage from the public. Greenfield, Greenville, and surrounding country, solicited. More than satisfaction given. Address

J. B. GADDESS,
Lynchburg, Va., Marble Works,
T. B. Carmack and others. feb 4/3rd

D. C. M. LYLE,
FASHIONABLE CUSTOM

AND SHOE MAKER,

Respectfully invites a call from all who desire Good Home Made Work.

For GOOD FIT, and DURABILITY unsurpassed, look for the sign of the BIG BOOT, located in Rogersville, Tenn., from 1st to 10th of each month. Morristown, from 10th to last of each month.

EMIGRANTS TO TEXAS

BE SURE

THAT YOUR TICKETS ARE BY THE

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON R. R.

BECAUSE IT IS

73 Miles Shorter

From Chattanooga than any other route to Memphis and all points West, and only direct route. FIVE DOLLAR QUICKER than any other route. Sleeping Coaches on all night trains.

Fare Again Reduced.

Call and see or write to D. H. ELLIOTT, Passenger Agent, Chattanooga, Tenn.
J. C. LOREZ, (Seat Ticket Agent) Memphis, W. J. AKLIN, Southern Agent, Atlanta.

TOM BELL,
Watch and Clock Repairer and Jeweler.

E. S. BURGNER,
Morristown, Tenn.

ALL kinds of jewelry made and repaired on short notice. Watches and Clocks repaired on reasonable terms in good style and guaranteed delivery on delivery of work. [dec 15]

J. H. WALLEY,
AGENT FOR

F. HOCKENJOS,
TOBACCO, CIGARS, SNUFF,
All Kinds of Pipes and Snokers Articles,
AT WALLEY'S OLD STAND.
At Gay Street. All the former patrons of the old and favorite stand are invited to call, and new customers will find it to their interest to give the stand a trial. [mar 11]

New Advertisements.
Stieff's Pianos.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1874.
RED X MARK.

Persons receiving the GAZETTE with a RED X MARK on it are notified that their subscription is due for the current volume, and they are respectfully requested at once to remit the subscription price.

Laws Relating to Newspaper Subscriptions, &c.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their subscription, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to have their bills, and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers sent to the former address, they are held responsible.

5. The forming of Farmers' Clubs, to discuss and interchange ideas for the improvement of their farms and farming interests is well-timed and I hope will not only improve the condition of your farms, but elevate the farmers to that high standard in society which their merits entitle them.

6. A well established fact, among all classes of intelligent persons, that all wealth comes, primarily, from the ground. This is God's decree; science, skill and art may improve, refine and add to the value of that which the earth produces, but the products of the soil are the origin, the prime source, of all the wealth of the world; and no man could live, much less prosper, but for the Farmer. Really, the blessings which flow to the human family, produced by the farmer, are only secondary to the blessings that flow to mankind from the Great Author of all things.

It is remarkable, and much to be regretted, that the history of our upstart and brainless men and women who look upon the farmer as low in the scale of aristocratic (Shoddy) society, when every intelligent person knows that the farmers who labor on their farms, and produce the necessities of life, are the greatest benefactors to the human race, and should be held in a high, if not the highest, esteem by all other classes.

Why is it that the farmers have not heretofore, as a general thing, occupied that high position in society that some other classes do? It is simply because merchants, manufacturers, and others, have and do take a personal interest in legislation, and often band together to obtain the enactment of laws to promote, foster and encourage their own callings and pursuits; whilst the farmers have in the main depended solely upon their own labors, and looking only to Providence to send them good seasons, to enable them to produce their crops.

It is to be hoped that a new era has dawned in your section of country, and that untold good and lasting blessings and prosperity may result to all classes of citizens. Allow me, then, to suggest that the improvement of your farms, and stock, is well and praiseworthy. But there should be improvement that must be made to enable you to receive and enjoy the full benefit of your labors. The improvement of your soil, your facilities for conveying your surplus produce to market, and the cost of transportation, are matters of vital importance to the farmers; much more so than to the merchant, trader and shipper, who are in the habit of whatever it costs to transport, produce to market, that cost, be it high or low, comes directly or indirectly from the hard earnings of the producers.

Perhaps many of you are not aware of the fact that you are annually paying enormous freights for transporting your farm products to market, as compared with other sections of country, distances considered. To illustrate and make plain, I give below a table of rates, as given me by Railroad officials in this city:

From Knoxville to Atlanta, 210 Miles.
Grain, per 100 lbs. 40c
Bacon, " " " 40c
Flour, " " " 40c
From St. Louis to Atlanta, 700 Miles.
Grain, per 100 lbs. 40c
Bacon, " " " 40c
Flour, " " " 40c
From New York to Atlanta, 1000 Miles.
Grain, per 100 lbs. 40c
Bacon, " " " 40c
Flour, " " " 40c
From Baltimore to Atlanta, about 800 Miles.
Grain, per 100 lbs. 40c
Bacon, " " " 40c
Flour, " " " 40c

Hence, you will note that a party at St. Louis pays but 3 cents more per barrel on flour, 13 cents, per 100 pounds, on bacon; and 13 cents, per 100 pounds, on corn, than the shipper pays on the same article from Knoxville. The distance from St. Louis to Atlanta is 700 miles, and 210 miles from Knoxville to Atlanta.

And the shipper at Bristol pays 25 cents more per barrel on flour, 11 cents more per 100 pounds, on bacon, and half a cent more per 100 pounds on grain, than a party shipping from St. Louis; the distance not being half as great. And the shipper at Bristol pays more freight on his bacon to Atlanta than if shipped from Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia or New York, when those cities are more than three as far from Atlanta as Bristol. And I am advised, that similar rates apply to Augusta, Macon, Montgomery and other important points South. I am also advised that similar reduced rates of freight exists from Louisville, Ky., Cincinnati, Chicago and other points West and East. You may ask how does the West and East transport their products so much farther, and comparatively, at so much less cost than you do? I answer, it is because the people of the

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East and West have made competing lines of transportation; they have seen and known for years that the South was their best, if not their only market for much of their surplus products, and they determined to get up rival lines of transportation to obtain the cheapest possible mode of placing their goods in market; and in so doing have largely reduced the rates of freight, and they continue to decrease. Hence, the West is certainly ruling the price of grain, meat and flour in the Southern market, and well-nigh monopolized the same. And even now they are moving for low rates, and doubtless will soon obtain them; and this reduction in freight inures directly or indirectly in favor of and to the benefit of the producers West and East. The people of those sections uniting and working in harmony, and availing themselves of every available channel to market, they can bring into operation, both natural and artificial. They avail themselves both of water and railroad transportation.

Your remedy, or how to obtain relief in this particular, is for your mature and deliberate consideration, acting on your better judgment. There is a remedy, and of its final accomplishment I have not the least doubt; it is only a question of time; "Truth is mighty and will prevail." The people are powerful when united, and can perform great works; and effect much good when they unite their efforts. You have a natural channel, created by the Govt. of the late seceding States, which is evidently very great danger that in its present shape it will not be passed, and that in asking too much, the colored race will not only fail in receiving what they ask for, but they are in danger of losing much of the ground already gained. The passage of this bill, in a modified form, should be secured as speedily as possible, and it would no doubt have been passed long ago had it not been for the indiscreet efforts of its professed friends and the chicanery of the political gamblers, white and colored, who are striving to turn the measure into a vehicle which shall promote their own personal interest and advantage. —Nash. Bulletin.

THE TERRIFIC TRAGEDY.

THRILLING DETAILS OF THE SCENE.—DEATH AND DESTRUCTION SWEEP THROUGH A POPULOUS VALLEY.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 17.—The Williamsburg reservoir, covering a tract of over one hundred acres, gave way early in the forenoon Saturday, precipitating a huge mass of water it contained, three miles down the steep and narrow valley into the thriving manufacturing village of Williamsburg, thence further down the valley through the villages of Haydensville, Leeds and Florence into Northampton Meadows, where the stream empties into the Connecticut river. The huge torrent, dashing in to Williamsburg with relentless power, swept away in a moment the manufacturing establishments and numbers of dwellings, causing enormous destruction of property and terrible loss of human life. The lower villages suffered only less awfully. The latest figures of the loss of life make the total one hundred and forty-four, divided as follows between the three places: Williamsburg, 60; Leeds, 49; Haydensville, 35. The figures only represent persons whose loss is positively known, though the bodies of many are recovered. Bodies are constantly being found; and in some cases those of persons who were not supposed to be lost, so that it seems perfectly safe to say that the loss of life will exceed one hundred and fifty, if, indeed, it does not more nearly approach two hundred.

HOW THE FIRST ALARM WAS SOUNDED.

Collins Graves, a milkman, who was at the livery stable in Williamsburg where gatekeeper Cheney was trying to get some one to spread the news, exclaimed: "If the dam is breaking, the people must know it!" and lashing his horse into a run, he dashed away toward Haydensville shouting, "the reservoir is right here; run! It's all you can do." It was now a quarter to eight, and, meanwhile, Cheney had rung the bell of the Congregational Church to further warn the village folks. On went the horse and driver, spreading alarm. Graves shouting all the way. He made directly for the manufacturing establishments. "For," said he, "the people in the streets and houses could hear, but the roar of the factories would drown my warning for the operatives."

At Skinnerville the messenger was five minutes ahead of the coming torrent, but at Haydensville he had but twenty minutes in which to spread the alarm. This famous ride of Collins Graves, which saved many hundreds of lives, ended at the hotel in Haydensville. The horse and rider were both exhausted, and here another herald took up the tidings. Graves could hear the thunder of the coming flood, but not fully appreciating the worthy cause of improvement and progress in Agriculture and the Arts of Sciences. Improve your lands, your stock, and all the arts of husbandry and horticulture; add to these, good roads to your towns, depots and boatlandings, and by all means improve your mode of transportation. Encourage education, industry, economy, temperance and all those moral virtues and excellencies observable and observed by all good people, and then you stop emigration from your country, and immigration will be induced and will flow into your nature favored country in winter. I have been in Switzerland of America," but he was not called the "Garden Spot of the World."

Your friend,
H. T. Cox.

It is feared that cremation would lead to family jars.

PUBLIC OPINION.
The letter of Senator Brownlow, printed elsewhere, is bold and plain spoken. Our colored readers should digest his reasoning carefully, and give him an impartial hearing. There is much force in his claim that the colored people, in demanding the co-education of the races, are contending for a mere abstraction, the realization of which would be followed by the sacrifice of more substantial benefits to the race. Both races are now absolutely equal in the enjoyment of free school privileges in this State. The privileges and restrictions work equally upon them. A white child is just as much restrained from attending a colored school as a colored child is a white school, and the abstract right of one race, in the premises, is abridged just as much as that of the other. —Chat. Commercial.

We are informed that a number of the leading colored men of Nashville, who are as sensible as they are honest and patriotic, have under consideration the propriety of calling a public meeting at an early day to express the dissent of the masses of the colored people from the action of the late so-called colored convention. They feel that great injustice was done by that convention to the true interests of their race, and they desire not only to repudiate the sentiments expressed by that body, but also to ask Congress to pass the Civil Rights bill, without a colored proviso for mixed schools. There is evidently very great danger that in its present shape it will not be passed, and that in asking too much, the colored race will not only fail in receiving what they ask for, but they are in danger of losing much of the ground already gained. The passage of this bill, in a modified form, should be secured as speedily as possible, and it would no doubt have been passed long ago had it not been for the indiscreet efforts of its professed friends and the chicanery of the political gamblers, white and colored, who are striving to turn the measure into a vehicle which shall promote their own personal interest and advantage. —Nash. Bulletin.

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meal when a great noise was heard, and the old man, who was standing at one of the eastern windows, exclaimed: "For God's sake, George, look there!" About fifty feet in length of the bottom of the reservoir on the east side, just beyond the gate, was shooting down the stream. Cheney seems to have realized the situation and emergency at once. With a single eye to the discharge of his duty, and almost without stopping to consider the danger, he rushed to the gate and let on the water in full head, in hope that this might possibly afford relief and avert danger. This done, he paused a moment to investigate the condition of the walls where the break had taken place. A glance showed him that it could hardly fail, in a few moments, to give way entirely. Streams of water, as large as a man's arm, were forcing their way through, and new ones appearing every moment. The wall was constantly crumbling away. The utter downfall was evidently a question of minutes. Cheney rushed to his house and told his father he was going to the village to warn the people. Together they hurried to the breaking place, and there, while Cheney was throwing the bridle upon his horse, his father cut him a stick. Leaping on his horse's back, and plying vigorously his lash, he rode at topmost speed down the road that skirted the streams to Williamsburg, covering the three miles, he thinks, in fifteen minutes. It was about 6:20 o'clock, when, on his way to the house of Mr. Speelman, who had general charge of the reservoir, he summoned that gentleman from his breakfast table to startle him with—"The reservoir is going!" It was but the night before that Cheney had been talking with him about the reservoir, and he had agreed that everything looked all right for the summer. Speelman could not at first credit the statement. He thought the man a little scared, and to his startling announcement, replied: "No; it can't be possible!" But Cheney quickly told him about the giving away of the earth and streams of water rushing through, and soon convinced him that the danger was most imminent, the first duty was to warn the people farther down the stream. Cheney's horse was exhausted, and Mr. Speelman directed him to go to the livery stable, where again previous arrangements had been made, to inform the surrounding people. The messenger's story could not be true. Finally, a horse was made ready, and a fresh man got on to notify dwellers farther down the stream.

The reservoir was constructed in the summer and fall of 1865, though it was not filled and used until the following spring. Emory B. Wells of Northampton, and Joel Bassett, of East Hampton, were the contractors, and the cost was \$35,000. A stone wall was first built, which was stipulated to rise from a width of eight feet at the base, to two feet at the top, which latter was forty-two feet above the level of the stream. This wall was constructed to be made in the best known cement. Enveloping this wall on either side was a mass of earth, which sloped down to the water side, at an angle of thirty-five degrees, and on the other side at an angle of forty-five degrees. A lateral section of this earthen support measured about one hundred and twenty feet on the base. This wall of earth was sixteen feet across at the top, covering the crest of the stone wall in depth, in order to prevent danger from frost. The water never rose quite to the crest of the dam, being kept two feet below that line by means of the wasteway at the side.

SPRINGFIELD, May 20.—It appears that the walls of the reservoir were required to be built three feet below the ground. The contractors based them on the surface, making the calamity a mere question of time. The contractors will be hanged if caught. The empty reservoir exposes the villainy practiced by the contractors. The bodies found yesterday were nude and much disfigured. It will require a week to find all. Poor people are earning money searching for models and brass. Derrieks are erected to lift the safes from the streams, most of which are intact, being all looked at the early hour of the flood. The contractors have been turned from their natural channels to save the spoils of the flood.

A hardshell preacher had a New England family move into one of the houses. He walked forth once at eventide, his ear was caught by a concord of sweet sounds borne upon the breeze. He stopped to listen, and exclaimed with rapture: "Was ever such a set of sheep-bells heard?" He was listening to a piano-forte for the first time.

The sober second thought of the Senate is apparently settling down adversely to the McCrary transportation bill, which passed the House some weeks ago. Several of the best lawyers of the former body entertain doubts of its constitutionality, inasmuch as it would confer the right to the Senate. It is doubtful if the measure ever passes that body. —Nash. Banner.

"Do you call that a veal cutlet, waiter?" said an old gentleman dining at a restaurant. "Why, yes, sir, it is every true calf in the country." "Well, sir, I didn't mean to insult you," returned the waiter.

No man ever sank under the burden of a day. It is when tomorrow's burden is added to the burden of today that the weight is more than a man can bear.

A philosopher says that a true man never frets about his place in the world, but just slides into it by the gravitation of his nature, and swings there as easily as a star.

The Whitehall, N. Y. Times very truthfully says: "Horace Greeley was the Moses who led the democrats into the wilderness!"

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